SPIRIT OF CANAL TREATY. MR. LODGE TELLA WHAT THE SENATE

MEANT TO ACHIEVE As Much England's Interest as Ours to Accept New Propositions in Friendly Spirit Controversy Over an Ontworn Treaty.

WARRINGTO., Dec 21 The following interview with Senator Lodge, the member of the Committee on Foreign Relations who had charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty during its consideration in the Senate at the present session, was obtained to-day Senator Lodge said:

The Senate amendments are very important, but they are also very simple, although there seems to be some misunderstanding in regard to them, owing to the fact that all the debates upon the treaty took place behind closed doors. Now that the amendments and votes have been made public by order of the Senate, it may not be amiss to explain

"Let me say, first, that the amendments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree a reflection upon the Secretary of State whose patriotism, purity of purpose, knowledge, accomplishments and high achievement in dealing with our foreign relations. especially in China, are fully and cordially recognized by men of all parties and all shades of opinion in the Senate. The amendments were made by the Senate solely because, in Its opinion, they were necessary for the interof the United States for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal, and, consequently, for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. The votes by which they were adopted show this. The second, or Davis, amendment, was passed by a vote of 65 to 17, and the other two were adopted without division.

"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter was to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal. Some good judges thought that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty did this completely as it stood. Others believed that certain portions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty still remained in force. To allow this doubt to continue would have been a grave mistake. The American people desired to be rid of the Clayton-Bultreaty finally and beyond question. This is a reasonable and proper wish and to fulfill it is the purpose of the first amend-

"Under Article II of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, as it stood, we were clearly bound, if engaged in war, to permit a hostile fleet, if it succeeded in getting inside the threemile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. This may or may not be a practical question, and it is of no consequence whether it is or not: it was a solemn promise to permit a hostile fleet to use the canal. That promise we either intended to keep or else we made it, knowing that under the stress of war we should break it. If we meant to keep it then it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves of the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second, or Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words. Article X. of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez Canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed

"The third amendment strikes out Article III, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty and thereby come parties to it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal. With England, owing to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we were obliged to treat, but as we expect Europe to keep out of this hemisphere it seemed to the Senate unwise, however excellent and liberal the intention, to invite European nations to share in an American treaty and thus give them the right to meddle in American affairs at any point.

Such are the purposes of the three amendments which in no way derogate from the intention of the United States that this canal shall be a neutral highway for the world's commerce

"Do you think England will accept or re

ject these Senate amendments?" Senator Lodge-"That is a question I have been asked many times, and upon which don't think it would be right or proper for me to express an opinion. But I think I can with propriety say a word as to our view of the amendments. It is well recognized in international law that, when the conditions under which a treaty has been made have radically changed and new conditions and new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of the original instrument.

"The American people desire to build, and mean to build and control, the isthmian canal. They recognize that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, made fifty years ago, under conditions no longer existent, stands in the way. They have no desire to clear it from their path in a violent fashion by formally denouncing it, or by passing laws and taking action in contravention of its provisions. They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement in a suitable and becoming manner The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed for this object. The Senate is part of the treaty making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties but projects for treaties. They are still inchoate. In the exercise of its undoubted rights without the slightest reflection upon any one, and without a shadow of hostility to a friendly nation, the Senate, continuing negotiations begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to England.

"They ask her to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all. They ask her to conform to our desires by agreeing in unmistakable language to the supersession of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is the whole purpose of negotiation. They ask her finally to accept in this trenty the reservation of rights in time of war which she granted to Turkey in the Suez convention and of which, as the present possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary, These propositions are all essential to American interests, and are fair, reasonable, friendly, and in no possible sense offensive.

"England's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to that of the United States, for she alone has, like the United States, large possessions North America and both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms as our own, and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal toward all belligerents. In deference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty, and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to erect permanent fortifications, and although there is no need of such fortifications, the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of con-

"The vast expense of the canal is ours, the maintenance and defence of it are ours, and the American people - ill never permit a canal there which they don't control, because the defence of the United States overrides every other consideration. In building and maintaining the canal we assume a great burden by which the whole world will benefit and if we bear the burden alone the power and the control must be ours a one also. "We desire to dispose of the Clayton-Bulwer

treaty in the most friendly way possible We MINISTERS WILL NOW SIGN. are most averse to any other disposition of it England does not intend to go to war with us to prevent our building the canal, and if it is THE "IRREVOCABLE" CLAUSE LEFT IN physically possible to build it we mean in any event to do so. Under these circumstances, we are very clear that it is as much for Eng land's interest as ours to accept the new pro positions in the friendly spirit in which they are offered, and thus end a controversy ove an outworn treaty which is only a stumbling black in both nations. It is not to be doubted that the English Ministers, whose ability, experience and reputation are known to all the which they are presented '

CRUISER ALBANY'S LUCKY ESCAPE. Went Ashore at Cavite, but Was Ploated Unin-Jared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-In a brief telegram received at the Navy Department to-day Rear Admiral Remey says the cruiser Albany ran ashore at Cavité, but was floated uninjured.

Congress Adjourns for the Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- The Senate was called to order to-day by Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) and after prayer in which th sudden death of the wife of the President protem, of the Senate was feelingly referred to the Senate adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3 In the House Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) was In the House Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.) was recognized to announce the death of his colleague, Dr. R. A. Wise, and to present the usual resolutions of regret and to authorize the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral to be held at Williamsburg. The resolutions were agreed to and the following committee was appointed by the Speaker. Messrs, Weeks of Michigan, Aldrich of Alabama, Kahn of California, Roberts of Massachusetts. Minor of Wisconsin, Brick of Indiana, Gaines of Tennessee, and Jones, Swanson, Otey, Rixey, Hay, Lamb, Quarles, Lassiter and Rhea of Virginia. At 12:20 o'clock, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 3.

Gen. Wood Says Cuba Is Healthful.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. -- Gen. Leonard Wood has written the following letter to the Adjutant-General of the army regarding the sanitary condition of Cuba: "I desire to invite your attention to the sanitary situation now existing in Cuba in sanitary situation now existing in Cuba in order that general public opinion in the United States may be corrected. The island is, as a whole, free from epidemic or contagious diseases at present, with the sole exception of Havana, where there still remain a few cases of yellow fever, though not enough to receive serious consideration.

Gen. George W. Davis in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Gen. George W. Davis, until recently commander of the Military Department of Porto Rico and formerly military governor of Porto Rico, arrived in Washington this morning and registered at the War Department. Gen. Davis was relieved from duty in Porto Rico when the military department there was consolidated with the Department of Cuba, and was assigned to duty in the Philippines as inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Moarthur. He will proceed to Manila as soon as he can make the processity arrangements. make the necessary arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -A report that R. Dorsey Mohun of this city had been massacred with the members of an exploring party of which he had charge in Africa, has been set at rest by a despatch received at the State Department to-day from Mr. Townparty

Movements of Army Transports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 .- Gen. MacArthur cabled the War Department this morning from Manifa reporting the following movements of army transports: Conemaugh West-minster, sailed Dec. 15: Copack, Dec. 15: Transport Port Stephens, Dec. 20; Trans-port Almond Branch arrived yesterday.

Movements of Government Vessels WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The training ship Essex has arrived at the Norfolk anchorage,

the training ship Topeka at Algiers, the cruiser Albany at Cavité, the collier Pompey at Aden, and the collier Alexander at Hong Kong. The gunboat Petrel has sailed from Cavité for Cuba.

Arizona Applies for Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -Gov. Murphy, of Arizona Territory, and Delegate Wilson appeared this morning before the Senate Committee on Territories and made arguments in support of the bill for the admission of Arizona as

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, -These army orders have Leave for one month is granted Capt, Frank S, Harlow, First Artillery. Harlow, First Artillery,
Leave granted First Lieut, Henry A. Webber,
Assistant Surgeon, Department of Eastern Cuba,
is extended one month.

These naval orders have been issued: Lieut, F. P. Baldwin, from the Essex to the Nava ut. R. Z. Johnston, from the Naval Academy

to the Essex.
Chiel Sailmaker C. H. Jones, to Monongahela,
Ensign I. Shane, to duty on Kearsarge as watch
and division officer.
These changes among officers on the Asiatic station
have been made by Reat Admiral Remey:
Commander F. Hanford, to command of Cavité

n.
dienant-Commander J. C. Fremont, from the
station to command the Culgon.
ut. W. P. White from the Solace to the Don Juan

C. Howers, from the Solace to the Brooklyn,
Andrews, from the Solace to the Castine,
V.S. Smith, from the Solace to the Concord,
C. M. McCormick, from the Bennington ant Commander H. C. Gearing, from the ulgoa to the Manila. Lieut, F. C. Isleg, from the Concord to the Solace. Assistant Surgeon J. A. Murphy, from the Solace

to the Austria.

Assistant Surgeon J. Stepp, from the Solace to Cavité for duty with First Regiment of Marines.

Assistant Surgeon M. V. Stone, from the Yosemite to Isla de Luzon.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson, from the Cavité Heavital to the Solace.

Chief Salimaker G. Van Mater, from the Yosemite to the Cuigon.

TROOPS REFUSED TO MARCH. Gen. Kitchener Explains Alleged Mutiny Among Australian Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 21.- Mr. John Bryn-Roberts a Radical member of the House of Commons, having transferred his allegation that Australian troops in South Africa had mutinied to the South Afric a colonial troops, the War Office sent an inquiry to Gen. Lord Kitchener, who denied the first allegation a few day ago, asking whether it was true that South African volunteers had refused to obey orders. Gen. Kitchener replied to-day that owing to a mistake in reference when discharging ime expired for South African troops a certain number belonging to two corps had refused to march on one occasion.

Gen. Roberts, thinking the men had som ground for their grievance, did not punish them, but reprimanded them. Gen. Kitchever ascribes their conduct chiefly to their unfamiliarity with military procedure and non-realization of the seriousness of their hence. He says it is absolutely untrue that there was any idea of using force to compel obedience. There was neither mutiny nor excitement. Both corps resumed service in the middle of November and have since done good work. Their officers felt deeply the disgrace entailed on the force with action of their men, and it is considered und to have hade public an incident which ill regret and which brilliant services have not entirely obliterated.

ARBITRATION PETITION SHELVED. Belgian Deputies Dodge Popular Request

to the South African War. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. messels, Dec. 21. The Chamber of uties has referred to a committee a popupetition to the Government to offer rbitrate between Great Britain and the th African republics. This action is lamount to shelving the petition, which signed by an enormous number of

THE AGREEMENT.

onger Misanderstand State Department's In structions and Worked for Betention of the Word Great Britain Accedes, and the Note Will He Signed in a Day or So.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 -- More misundertanding at Pekin has resulted in a further postponement of the signing of the preiminary agreement, and it became necesworld, will duly weigh all these considera- eary for the Secretary of State to send tions and rightly comprehend the purpose another telegram to Minister Conger toof the Senate amendments and the spirit in | day, instructing him to attach his signature. The trouble has been almost entirely over the statement in the preamble to the agreement that the conditions imposed on the

Chinese were "irrevocable." Great Britain sought to obtain the substitution of a milder word, realizing that China might not be able to comply fully with some of the conditions, or that it might be found desirable to revoke them. The United States adopted the British suggestion, and instructed Mr. Conger to urge the elimination of the word "irrevocable." But these instructions reached Mr. Conger in somewhat confused phraseology, due to an omission of a cipher symbol, and he undertook to translate them without further communication with the State Department. His nterpretation of the instructions was that

elimination of the word "irrevocable." The State Department has learned within the past twenty-four hours that he not only agreed to the use of this word, but made an active and successful effort to induce some of the other Ministers to join with him. On two occasions the State Department, in the belief that the objectionable term had been modified, had directed Mr. Conger to sign, only to learn overnight that the word had been retained.

he was to urge the retention and not the

As much time had been lost in attempting to make Mr. Conger understand what his Government wanted, and as the delay was causing uneasiness, the President to-day directed Secretary Hay to have no further correspondence with Mr. Conger on the subject, but to instruct him to sign the agreement, "irrevocable" clause and all.

The State Department learned to-day that the British Government had also instructed its Minister at Pekin to sign the agreement. Like the United States, Great Britain decided that delays were dangerous and concluded to swallow the objectionable term rather than risk further trouble. With the assent of the United States and

Great Britain to the statement that the conditions imposed on the Chinese are irrevof the agreement has been removed, and it and the provinces. will be signed within the next day or two. Secretary Hay made a full explanation to the Cabinet to-day of the confusion which has existed between Mr. Conger and the State Department over the Government's state Department over the Government's position in regard to the use of the word "irrevocable" and how the President finally had felt obliged to direct Mr. Conger to sign the agreement with the objectionable term not eliminated. In the discussion that followed there was a disposition shown to criticise Mr. Conger for his seeming unwillingness to understand the nature of his instructions and take a contrary view to that of the Government.

From Secretary Hay's statement of Mr. From Secretary Hay's statement of Mr. Conger's explanation of his misunderstanding of the Department's instructions, it appeared that through the unintentional dropping of a cipher digit from the telegraphic copy of the instructions received by Mr. Conger, the cipher word "majority" was formed and this Mr. Conger construed to mean that he was to conform to the view of a majority of the Ministers. Therefore, as the majority wanted the term "irrevocable" retained, Mr. Conger voted for its retention despite the instructions of the State Department to urge its elimination or modification.

of the State Department to urge its elimination or modification.

The strangest phase of the diplomatic mix-up is that this Government and Great Britain understood that a majority of the Powers had instructed their Ministers not to insist on the retention of "irrevocable." That certainly was the view of the diplomatic corps in Washington. Presumably the Ministers at Pekin have interpreted their instructions to suit their own views.

DELAY OF THE MINISTERS. Text of the Note Agreed Upon, but It Has Not Been Signed Yet.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. agreed upon the text of the preliminary note to be presented to the Chinese plenipoten

tiaries, it has not yet been signed. The manner in which Mr. Conger, the Inited States Minister, spoke at the meeting of the foreign representatives, indicated that the note would be signed on Saturday, but it was evident to all that if the signs

tures are not affixed now there will probably be a further delay lasting for weeks. Mr. Conger was unwilling that the United States should assume responsibility for the delay and asked everybody to have it determined finally not to change the note. All the Ministers agreed to this and another meeting was held to-day, for the purpose of signing the note. But at this meeting

t was decided to wait until the translation of the document into Chinese had been completed. This work is being done by the interpreters of the allies, and, with the English and French translations, will be presented at the first joint meeting with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

A place for the joint meeting has not been selected. The Chinese envoys still think t should be held in the Great Temple of Buddha, while the Ministers insist it shall take place at one of the legations. The English modification of the preliminary

note is to the effect that that Government cannot agree to the evacuation of Pekin and the province of Chihll by the allied forces until the Chinese Government has satisfied the Powers that all the terms of the note will be complied with.

There has been some question as to what will satisfy the Powers short of compliance with the entire demands. Persons familiar with the Chinese say there will be no serious opposition to eny of the demands, but that Chinese Commissioners will have to make a show of opposition to "save their faces" a Chinese term really meaning to save their heads. Hence it is probable that Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching will make counter propositions. The wording of the prelim-

inary note certainly invites dickering. The killing of Chinamen is still fashionable in Pekin. To-day the Germans behended hirteen for some trivial offences which in the United States would be punished with short terms of imprisonment. The Germans appear to have no regard whatever for the ives of Chinamen. The English also pu three Chinamen to death to-day.

A Catholic native who has visited the villages near here returned to Pekin today. He reports that the native Christians are levying blackmail on the Chinese every where and committing depredations of all kinds. The effort to suppress gambling and opium joints in the American distric has afforded the native Christians a splendid opportunity for levying blackmail. They knew the loca on of these resorts and visited the proprietors from whom they forced money for "protection." These natives are so shrewd in covering up their tracks that it has been found impossible to prevent them from carrying on this sort of work, and the officers in charge of the district are seriously considering the advisability of legalizing vice. Loxpox, Dec. 21.- A despatch to the Pa-Mall Gazette from Pekin, dated yesterday, "The general basis of the preliminary note was agreed on to-day. The signing of the note was deferred pending a decision by America. It is considered certain that there

will be objections to some of the details "

A Pekin despatch, dated yesterday, says:

ing the Red Star ship parted during the storm-"Yesterday's meeting of the foreign Ministers The Westernland's propeller is broken. was a somewhat stormy one, owing to the desire to discover who it is that discloses to the Chinese Envoys what every Minister

meeting what has happened at that particular NEW BOER ENVOY HERE

A despatch from Shanghai of to-day's date says Chang Chi Tung, Vicercy of Wuchang, has notified the Consuls at flankow that he has received an Imperial edict authorizing Gen. Inn Hamilton Captured by De Wet and him to select a section of the river bank within sent Home to England Buller Went, Too, three miles of the north gate of Wuchang. Because Hotha Caught Him and Made Him which he is to open to foreign trade. It will be named a self-opened port and will be the site for the future terminus of the Canton

NOTE CONDEMNS OUTRAGES. Ministers Demand Indemnity for All Who Suffered Injury in China.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Dec. 22 A despatch to the Times om Pekin says that the health of Li Hung Chang, owing to his advanced age, is causing

much anxiety. The despatch adds that the preamble to the preliminary note which has been agreed upon by the Ministers is lengthy. It condemns the outrages as crimes unprecedented in in the history of mankind and as crimes against the law of nations and against humanity and civilization.

It denounces the treachery of the Government in declaring that it was protecting the legations when it was actually besieging them. It impeaches the murderers of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, and Sugiyama Akira. Chancellor of the Japanese legation, and the tortures and assassinaons of other foreigners.

It adds that, compelled to march to Pekin and vanquish the Chinese forces, the allied Powers now consent to accede to the petition to China for peace on the following irrevocable conditions, which are considered indispensable as reparation for the crimes committed and to prevent their recurrence. The note then sets forth the demands under twelve heads, as already detailed in THE SUN and by Chancellor Von Bulow in the German Reichstag, including the emendations already cabled.

The Times correspondent gives the following summary of the indemnity paragraph: An equitable indemnity is to be paid to the States, societies, individuals and also the Chinese who suffered injury because of their employment by foreigners. China shall adopt financial measures acceptable to the Powers to guarantee payment of the

adomnity and the service of loans." In addition to the prohibition of the importation of arms and ammunition the note requires that their manufacture be forbidden. It is declared that until the conditions are complied with the Powers cannot hold out the expectation of a time limit for ecable, the last obstacle to the perfection | the removal of foreign troops from Pekin

PRINCE CHING WARNED. bert Hart Urges Him Not to Dally With the Leniency of the Powers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN London, Dec. 22 .- The Pekin correspondent of the Morning Post says that Prince Ching, one of the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries states that the Emperor and Dowager Empress are anxious to leave Singan-Fu, where th accommodations are poor and the surround-

Said That He Left Singan-Pa on Wednesday Without Dowager Empress Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

BERIAN, Dec. 21 .- A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Tientein says that Prince Ching's interpreter states that the Emperor, left Singan-fu on Wednesday for Pekin,

RACING NOTES; BIBLE TEXTS. The Rev. Mr. Parker His Own Sporting Editor

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON. Dec. 21 -In the Sun this afternoon the Rev. Mr. Parker prints next to a twocolumn prospectus of the mines owned by Mr. Bottomley, the proprietor of the paper, and in place of the usual racing column, what he calls a corrected race record, as follows: "The Eternity Stakes:

"The Start-Born in Sin-'Behold, I was shapen in iniquity and in sin did my mother conceive me?'-Psalm li. 5 "The Race-All gone out of the way -'They

are all gone out of the way, they are together become unprofitable; there is none that doeth good, no, not one '-Romans, iii, 12. "The Finish-After Death the Judgment-'And it is appointed unto men once to die, but

after this the judgment.'-Hebrews, ix., 27. "The Weighing Room-'Thou art weighed in the balances and art found wanting.'-Daniel v., 27. "Settling Day-'For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world and lose

his own soul?'-Mark, vil., 36 The betting items include 10 to 1 on Bookmaker, 20 to 1 against Novice, 40 to 1 against Yokel, and 100 to 1 against Flats.

THE CUPIC DISABLED Forty-six of the Crew Brought Ashore in Steam Ilfeboat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- A steam lifeboat has brought forty-six of the crew of the White

Star steamship Cufto ashore. The steamship is anchored off the Skerries, disabled. Immediately after rescuing the men on the Cuffe the lifeboat put out again and rescued the crew of a schooner which was stranded

at Prurbyn Point. An officer of the Cufic says that a gale set in soon after the Cufic, which had lost her propeller, and was returning to Liverpool in tow, left Queenstown. The tugs made little headway. As they approached Skerries the tow ropes broke and the Cufic lay at the mercy of the wind and sea. The captain immediately ordered that anchors be put out from bow and stern. They fortunately held in seventeen fathoms of water and prevented the steamer from drifting on the rocks. The tugs hovered near the Cufic, but were unable to help her

The rescue of the crew by the lifeboats was a most dangerous undertaking. It occupied several hours. The seas constantly broke over the lifeboats as they were returning to the shore, and all the men were exhausted

THE WESTERNLAND DISABLED. Heavy Gales of the Last Few Days Cause Many Shipping Disasters.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 20 -Reports of shipping disasters in consequence of the great gales of the past few days continue to arrive. The latest is in regard to the Red Star Line steamship Westernland, which was being towed to Southampton by the steamship Somerhill. Both vessels are now disabled off Weymouth.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold. is pledged to keep secret. Li Hung Chang | Lazative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in each invariably knows within two hours after each | day. No cure no pay. Price 25 cents - Ada

The hawser by which the Somerhill was tow-

WITH SOME WONDERFUL NEWS FROM THE FRONT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Promise to Gutt. The Boers Winning Out. Gen. Samuel Pearson, Assistant Head omtnissary-General of the Transvaal forces has been at the Union Square Hotel in this city for the last three weeks. His object in oming, here he says is to create a public to the Powers represented at The Hague peace conference urging that England be upon the families of the Boer fighters who are still in the field against the English forces. descent. He is evidently more used to but he is here under orders, and his fellow burghers expect a good deal of him because of his knowledge of English and his success as an executive head of the Boer commissariat. intil he came here he had never been out of South Africa

Gen. Pearson earnestly asserts that the rorld is misinformed regarding South African affairs, because the cables are in English hands. To illustrate this he says that a eliable correspondent has informed him that Gen. Ian Hamilton, the English cavalry leader, was recently captured by the Boers and paroled and that was why he returned to England. The correspondent whose letter Gen. Pearson translated to a Sun reporter vesterday tells a similar story to account for. Gen. Buller's return, though regarding the capture of Gen. Buller he is not so positive as he is in regard to Gen. Hamilton This is the part of the letter as Gen. Pearson read it to the reporter: "I hope you arrived safely at New York

and can tell the American people about the war. I wired the other day to your wife at Barberton, but have not received a reply. As far as I can gather the women at Barberton are all right. Recently they made a procession through the streets on Compaul's birthday, cheering and singing the Volkslied. Afterward the English women did the same, whereupon the Dutch women began to stone them like little dogs, so that the police had to interfere.

"The Boers have been successful all along the line since you left. Steyn proclaimed Fouriesberg the capital of the Free State. De Wet has capitared Gen. Hamilton and sent him home to England; otherwise he would have been shot. Buller, is is said, was once prisoner of Louis Botha at Lydenberg-Spitzkop. Botha sent him home to England. Buller had to promise to him never to fight again in the Transvaal. Otherwise the Boers would have shot him on the spot. So Buller left.

"The best of all is, however, that the Eng-Barberton, but have not received a reply

would have shot him on the spot. So Buller left.

"The best of all is, however, that the English have to ask for passes from the Boers field cornets to travel safely with their ambulances. All trains get held up. The Boers lately captured five trains filled with ammunition and provisions; the English all made hands up. All bridges from Malalane to Watervail Onder are blown up and washed away, and only one wooden bridge is standing where the De Kaap River goes in the Crocodile River. But this bridge also will soon go to blazes

" De Wet is so damned smart that he is drinking with the English and they don't know it. When they learn afterward from the natives that they had a drink with DeWet there is always considerable excitement. The Boers have plenty of food, ammunition and money, because the English bring plenty into the country."

The latter included items of information.

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The letter included items of information and money, because the English bring plenty into the country.

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The letter included items of information recarding "traffic manager" DeWet's operations in destroying the English lines of rail-way communication. Gen Pearson seemed husely delighted with the conduct of the Boer women at Barberton. The Boers had gathered large quantities of supplies at Barberton, he said, and foreseeing the necessity of evacuation he distributed to each solve the following proclamaty. These women have fared much better than those in other parts of the country. To ald the less fortunate, he seeks the help of American women. He hopes that they off the Hague Conference, to secure better treatment of Boer non-combatants. Gen. Pearson exhibited copies of the following proclamation taken from the Johannesburg Gazette of July 21, to show just how severely the Boers are being treated:

PUBLIC NOTICE. It is hereby notified for information that unless the men at present on commands belonging to families in the Town and District of Krugersdorp surrender themselves and hand in their arms to the imperial Authorities by the 20th July, the whole of their properties will be conficated and their families turned out destitute and homeless.

G. R. M. RITCHIE, Capt. K. Horse, Dist. Supt. Police. ERUGERSDORP, 9th July, 1900. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Gen, Pearson says he is confident that the English lines of communication will be cut to repeatedly that the invading forces will are as Napoleon did at Moscow.

HENRY SIENKIEWICZ HONORED. Thirtieth Anniversary of His Literary Caree

to Be a National Affair.

Special Cable Despatch to THE STW. VIENNA, Dec. 21.-Henry Sienkiewicz, the well-known Polish writer, will celebrate at Warsaw to-morrow the thirtieth annivereary of his literary career. The Russian Government will make it a national affair It sanctioned the purchase by the public of the Sienkiewicz family estate at Oblegorek, in the Kielce district, where the author was born, but which was subsequently sold outside of the family. The ceremonies in connection with the anniversary, which will take place in the Warsaw Town Hall, will include the presentation of the title deeds to this property to M. Sienkiewicz.

BANKER STERNBERG GUILTY. Two and One-Half Years at Penal Servitude

Als Sentence. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Dec. 21. Sternberg, the wealth; Berlin banker who was charged with offences against morality, and whose arrest led to a great police scandal, was found guilty to-day and was sentenced to penal servitude for two years and a half and to be deprived of

his civic rights for five years. Chief of Police Meerscheit Huellesen, who was implicated in the revelations brought about by the charges against Sternberg, he having admitted that he received money from the banker, died to-day,

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

Steinway

Steinway & Sons announce that their Holiday stock of pianos in specially designed cases is now open to inspection in the Steinway Art-Piano-Case Rooms at Steinway Hall. Lovers of decorative art are cordially invited. As each case is an original creation, the number of these instruments is necessarily limited. Intending purchasers are therefore advised to make an early choice.

Steinway & Sons beg to call the attention of their customers to the considerable length of time uncessary for the menufacture of air-piano-cases to match particular pieces of furniture or after original designs, and respectfully urge the need of ample allowance when plecing orders for instruments required for special occasions.

STEINWAY & SONS 107-100 E. 14th St. Near Union Square

BOARDING-HOUSE HORROR

Elder States Held for Trial for Crucity on a Twelve-Year-Old Brudge's Testimony

Aileen Lawrence, the young woman keeper f a boarding house at 264 East Seventy-eighth street, who is accused of heating her twelveyear-old sister with the branch of a tree so that the little girl's body is a mass of cuts and bruises and her face is black and blue, was held by Magistrate Hogan in the Yorkville police court yesterday, after a long examina tion in the case, for trial in General Sessions on the charge of cruelty. The elder stater denied that she had beaten the child, but sentiment that will lead to representations | could not explain how she became so frightfully ill used. She expressed the opinion that Bertha had run away to Harlem, where the requested to modify the rigors imposed police found her, because she, Alleen Lawrence, had threatened to commit her to an institution. Then she declared that the little ien. Pearson is an Afrikander of English sirl was about to become a mother. The child told the Magistrate that she had been activity in the field than to his present work, assaulted by a man named Scott, and added that she was with her sister Alleen at the that she was with her sister Alleen at the time. The prisoner fainted when the child told this part of her story. When she revived she said that she was to be married next Monday.

Dr. W. Travis Gibb, physician for the children's cociety, testified that there were three abrasions and contusions on the girl's scalp, five on the face, fifty on her back crossing, each other, and all of them three and a half inches long by half an inch wide; more than twenty-five from shoulder to elbow, fifteen on the right arm, four on the breast and the abdomen, seven on the right leg and four on the left leg.

abdomen, seven on the right leg and four on the left leg.

Witnesses for the elder sister said that they had been about the boarding house all day on Wednesday, the day the little girl says she was beaten, but they did not see or hear anything of it. The girl said that was because she was beaten down in the basement and her sister held in one hand the carving knife, so that she did not dare ery out, her sister having said she would kill her if she did.

WOMAN DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

Went to a Saloon With a Stranger, but Saw No Harm in That, She Said -Cabman Arrested. A woman who said that she was Mrs. Elizabeth Lung, wife of a naval officer of Boston, went to the West Thirtieth street police station yesterday afternoon and told Capt. Thomas that she had been drugged and robbed in a Raines law hotel at the northeast corner of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue on Thursday night. She also said that she was visiting friends in this city at 171 West Sevteenth street. She told this story:

"I was going home on Thursday night when I stopped at an oyster stand at Seventeenth street and Seventh avenue. A man spoke to me and we went and had a drink. I didn't see any harm init. After that I didn't remember snything until I woke up yester day afternoon in a room in this hote! I know I was drugged. A fur boa and cape which my husband gave me was gone, with my gold cuff buttons and purse."

Last night she had William Courtney, a cabman, of 258 West Fifteenth street, arrested and accused him of being the man who had robbed her. He is well known in the Tenderloin and at one time owned three cabs.

The house at 171 West Seventeenth street. of Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue

cabs.

The house at 171 West Seventeenth street, where the woman says she is stopping with friends, is a warehouse.

STUDENTS IN A TUSSLE. Debate Between New York College Men Suc

ceeded by a Row in the Street. The Clionian and the Phrenocosmian Literary Societies of the College of the City of New York had a debate last night in the Madison Square Garden concert hall. The subject was "The Partition of the Chinese Empire. While it was going on somebody stole '04's class flag. "Naughty Four," as this class is known, decided to have revenge on the 'or class and after the debate there was a clash

class and after the debate there was a class on Madison avenue. About two hundred students took part in it.

They made such a noise that the superintendent of the Garden called up the West Thirtieth street police station and told Sergt. Townsend that there was a riot going on. The reserves hustled into the patrol wagon and hurried to the scene. They found a howling, struggling mass of students that melted away like snow in summer as soon as the bluecoats hove in sight. There were no arrests, but the police gathered up a pile of smashed hats and torn pieces of clothing.

LOCAL OPTION TAX REFORM LAW.

Wayne County Board of Supervisors Opposed to It -Grangers, Too. LTONS, N. Y., Dec. 21 .- The Wayne county Republicans and three Democrats, to-day voted to instruct Assemblyman Griffith and Senator Raines to vote and work against the proposed local option tax reform law and to work and vote against any legislation tending

to release personal property from taxation. Twelve Republicans and one Democrat voted for the resolution, two Democrats opposing it. The matter has been under di cussion for three weeks, a representative from New York, favoring the proposed bill, appearing before the board and arguing for it. Grangers in this nart of the State opposethe bill vices in this part of the State oppose the bill vigo

MAJOR CUIGNET PUNISHED. Two Months in a Fortress for Violating Arm;

Discipline. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Paris, Dec. 21 .- Major Cuignet, who was prominently identified with the Dreyfus case and who was arrested by order of Gen. André Minister of War, for violating army discipline by writing to the Prime Minister direct in connection with the famous Panizzardi tele gram and making public a certain secret document, has been ordered to be detained for two months in a fortress.

THE MAINE'S LAST TRIP. British Government Has No Further Use fo the Hospital Ship.

Special Cable Despetch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- The Government has decided that it will not need the hospital ship Maine, which was fitted out by a committee of American women, after she arrives in England from China. The Maine sailed from China on Dec. 1 with 108 sick and wounded soldiers. She has been in active service over

Quay Going to Harrisburg to Fight. HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 21. - Former Senator M. S. Quay is coming to Harrisburg on next Wednesday and he is said to be confident Wednesday and he is said to be confident of his return to the United States Senate. It is understood that a complete list of the members of the Senate and House who will support Col. Quay will be published in a few days and should this be done it will certainly indicate the confidence of the stalwarts in their assertion that their leader will be reflected on the first ballot. The anti-Quay leaders say that all these matters are mere boasts of the regulars.

of the regulars.

a year.

Woodruff and the Senate Committees. Senators clect Henry Marshall, Rudolph Fuller and Arthur Audett will meet Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff at his home in Brooklyn this after-noon to talk over Senate Committee appoint-ments. Senator Marshall, it is said, will be on the Cities Committee.

River Mariners in Distress.

Martin Cook, 40 years old, and his wife Nellie went to Bellevue Hospital last night and said that they were penniless and destitute and wanted to be taken care of. The man told the clerk that up to a week ago he owned a canalboat and he and his wife lived on it. The boat foundered at Hastings on the Hudson. They spent what little money they had and then walked to this city. It took them three days to make the journey. They were sent to the city lodging house.

The Balley's Trial Postponed Again. NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—The official speed trial of the torpedo bont Bailey has again been postponed. It was impossible to secure the postponed. It was impossible to secure the proper coal supply. To-day was the time set for the trials to standardize the revolutions of the propeller, but it was impossible to deeven this. The best the boat would do was 29.5 knots. The steam pressure for 30 knots is 22 pounds, which was reached, but she would not hold her steam at that pressure and it was finally decided to suspend further trials until the proper coal can be secured.



Buy his Christmas present at man's store, and his smile of thanks won't be a grin with agony behind it.

Smoking Jackets that are not like masquerading es lackets.

Warm dressing gowns for cold mornings. Bathrobes that take the chill off an ley plunge. Slippers that will bring slippered case to weary

A very good pump that costs no more than many ery poor ones.

Even at the highest priced custom shoe-makers you can find nothing better in patent leather shoes.

\$9 buys the best; \$5 as good as most men want; \$3.50 one that you may rely upon.

A little bunch of men's overcoats have been knifed-price now \$12.50 and \$15.

A bigger bundle of sack suits ditto-price now \$15. ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

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COWARD "Good Sense" Shoe

For Children: It's Christmas Time; And Candy and Toys are all right, of course.

But after all, what Gift in the whole pack begins to be worth as much as "Perfect Feet for Life?"

Hey, Santa Claus? Cost no more-Sold nowhere else JAMES S. COWARD,

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Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis; to Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City. For full information apply to any railroad agent, call on or address E. M. JENKINS, City Passenger Agent, 319 Broadway, New York, or F. H. LORD, General Passenger Agent, Chicago Great Western Rallway, Chicago.

DIAMONDS

TRINITY NOT TO UNITE WITH YALE. President Hadley Denies the Truth of the Reports of a Union.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21 .- President Hadley of Yale to-night said there was no truth in the report that Trinity College of Hartford was to become affiliated with fale University, nor had that plan or any other plan been presented to Yale officials. President Hadley said he knew of no Yale professor who could be in possession of information about something that had never any substance. Hunger Made Him Insane.

James Stewart, a painter, 42 years old, of

69 East 109th street, and his two children,

Madeline and Maud, were found at their

nome yesterday, suffering from starvation.

The father, who had been out of work for months and who had sold all the furniture for money for food, was practically insane, and it was his raving that attracted the attention of the neighbors to his condition. Stewart was taken to Harlem Hospital and the children were sent to the Gerry society. Levy, the Cornetist, in the Bankruptcy Court, LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 21.-Proceedings begun to-day in the Bankruptcy Court show

that the liabilities of Jules Levy, the cor-

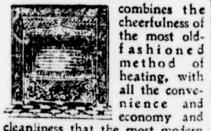
netist, formerly of New York city, will be

in the neighborhood of \$25,000, with assets

Elkhart, where he got a salary of \$4.00 a year from ex-Concressman Charles Girard Conn to test musical instruments manufactured in the Conn factory.

f about \$200. Levy lived in good style at

An Open Fireplace Gas Heater



cheerfulness of the most oldfashioned method of cleanliness that the most modern

methods afford. All kinds of heaters sold at all offices of the

Standard Gas Light Co.